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New Compendium of Copyright Practices Planned

The Copyright Office has inaugurated a program to publish a new *Compendium of Copyright Office Practices* which will reflect and control the examining practices of the Copyright Office under the new copyright law which took effect on January 1, 1978. The target date for the new compendium is April 1, 1981. At the same time the Copyright Office will review and revise the copyright application forms which were first issued in 1978.

The proposed new compendium and application forms will be published in the *Federal Register* for public comment or hearing before they take effect. The Copyright Office plans to involve its examining personnel extensively in this work. In addition, the copyright industries will be directly solicited for their views, recommendation, and draft language for the compendium and the forms.

A compendium of practices under the previous statute (the Copyright Law of 1909, as amended) already exists and generally still covers cases governed by the old law. It is, in effect, an administrative staff manual, with an index, for the general guidance of the Copyright Office staff in making registrations and doing related work.

In announcing the program, Register of Copyrights David Ladd observed that the impact of the new enactment and the need for a period of adjustment had, up to the present, dictated the use of interim practices rather than the issuance of a final version. Like the earlier compendium, the new one is planned to be a looseleaf publication easily amendable by the insertion of new pages. It will be available for purchase from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

Edmond Applebaum Retires from Library

Associate Librarian for Management Edmond L. Applebaum retired on July 30 after 30 years of Library service. The majority of Mr. Applebaum's Library career was spent in the Processing Department.

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He was appointed to the position of Associate Librarian for Management (previously director of the Administrative Department) in August 1976.

Mr. Applebaum came to the Library in 1950 when he was selected to participate in the Special Recruit Program which offered superior library school students an opportunity for a one-year post-graduate experience to learn the Library and work in one of the departments. Over the next three years, he was promoted from Orientalia exchange assistant to assistant head of the American-British Section, to head of the section, and to head of the European Exchange Section.

Granted a year's leave of absence from the Library in 1954, he accepted an Administrative Fellowship from the Harvard University Graduate School of Public Administration and received the M.P.A. degree from the university's Littauer Center. He returned to the Library as administrative assistant in the Processing Department and held in succession the positions of head of the Order Section of the Card Division, assistant chief of the Order Division and, from 1960 to 1966, executive officer of the Processing Department. Mr. Applebaum was then assigned the broad administrative responsibility for implementing the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC) and for the P.L. 480 Program (now known as the Special Foreign Currency Program) in his new position of assistant director of the Processing Department. In 1968, he was named assistant director for acquisitions and overseas operations and undertook additional administrative responsibility for the Exchange and Gift Division, the Order Division, the Overseas Operations Division, and the Selection Office.

NPAC, authorized by Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965, was inaugurated to meet the changing needs of American scholarship, expand the foreign procurement program of the Library of Congress worldwide, and develop a centralized national cataloging effort to cope with the existing and anticipated needs. Mr. Applebaum was responsible for making NPAC operational: establishing eight overseas offices, developing contracts with the publishers of 13 national bibliographies, organizing the Shared Cataloging Division in the Library of Congress, and reaching agreements with 90 participating research libraries.

Edmond L. Applebaum

In recognition of his contribution to the development of NPAC, he received the distinguished Margaret Mann Citation in Cataloging and Classification for 1972 awarded by the American Library Association. In June 1967, he received a Library of Congress Superior Service Award for his successful administration of NPAC while carrying out other comprehensive administrative responsibilities as well.

In 1976, Mr. Applebaum was appointed director of the Administrative Department (in 1978 reorganized as the Office of the Associate Librarian for Management), assuming responsibility for the comprehensive support services of the Library including financial management, personnel management, automation applications and computer support, preservation of the collections, administrative management services, and the Library's Photoduplication Service.

A native of Boston, Mass., he graduated from

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Boston Latin School in 1943. Following active military duty from 1943 to 1946, he returned to Boston to attend Harvard College, where he received a bachelor of arts degree in English literature *magna cum laude* in 1949. He earned a master of science degree in library science in 1950 from Columbia University School of Library Service.

Mr. Applebaum is a life member of ALA and its Resources and Technical Services Division and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Harvard Club of Washington, the Washington Alumni Group of the John F. Kennedy School of Government, and the Cosmos Club.

Throughout his library career he has contributed to the professional literature; he is the editor of a *Reader in Technical Services* (Washington 1973). He has also conducted seminars at the University of Maryland School of Library and Information Services as an adjunct lecturer in technical services.

Within the Library, Mr. Applebaum served on committees on automation, personnel utilization, preservation, and motion pictures. He served as chair of the Library's Acquisitions Committee and the Task Force on the Impact of NPAC, and as a representative on the U.S. National Libraries Task Force on Cooperative Activities. He also served as a member of a number of intragovernmental organizations including the COSATI Panels on Operational Techniques and Systems and International Information Activities, the Special Foreign Currency Committee, the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information of the Interagency Map and Publications Acquisitions Committee, the U.S. National Libraries Task Force on Cooperative Activities, the Interagency Council on Printing and Publications Services, and the Interagency Committee on Metric Policy.

Name Authority Training Projects Expanded

A staff member from each of three libraries—Princeton University, the University of California, and Texas State—has been at the Library of Congress recently to receive training in the Descriptive Cataloging Division in connection with the cooperative name authority programs the Library has with other libraries. Under these programs, name authority records prepared by these libraries for use in their own cataloging are submitted to the Library of Congress for inclusion in the automated name authority file. These are then available for use by the Library of Congress and for use by the library community at large via the MARC tapes and the quarterly *Name Authorities* COM publication. The records include AACR 2 coding.

Don Thornbury, cataloger, Princeton University Library, and Russell Gardiner, principal cataloger, Doe Library, University of California, Berkeley, received training in the Library's rule interpretations for both AACR 1 and AACR 2 coding, and the use of LC standard name authority worksheets, which are used to transmit the data to the Library of Congress. Training was provided for Mr. Thornbury by Ann Fox, senior descriptive cataloger, Audiovisual Section, with some specialized instruction for Hebrew headings given by Theodore Wiener of the Subject Cataloging Division. Mr. Gardiner worked with Edgar Snell, senior descriptive cataloger, English Language Section 3.

Princeton University will be submitting approximately 30 headings a month, including Hebrew headings as well as those related to the social sciences. The University of California will contribute some 50 a month—headings of a general nature requiring cross references.

Carol Burlinson, head cataloger, Texas State Library, returned to the Library July 14-18 for additional training in anticipation of the expansion of that project to include personal names. Her training, including AACR 2, was provided by Sandra Hawkins, senior descriptive cataloger, English Language Section 2. Before this training, only Texas corporate headings were submitted. The total number of headings in this project is an estimated 40 a month.

CRS Announces Personnel Changes

Gilbert Gude, director of the Congressional Research service, has announced three recent changes in CRS staff. Roger H. Davidson has been appointed senior specialist in American national government. Johnny H. Killian has been promoted to senior specialist in American public law, and Susan C. Finsen has been promoted to executive officer in the Office of Management and Administrative Services.

Roger H. Davidson comes to the Office of Senior Specialists from the University of California. As an instructor and, later, an assistant professor, Mr. Davidson taught and did research work in legislative politics, the American presidency, political theory, and constitutional law at Dartmouth College from 1962 to 1968. He joined the faculty of the University of California at Santa Barbara in 1969 as an associate professor, became a professor of political science in 1971, chairman of the Political Science Department in 1976, and associate dean of the College of Letters and Science in 1978.

Mr. Davidson has been a consultant to the White House, the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, and the National Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. While associated with the University of California, he worked for the Center for Social Policy Studies, the House Select Committee on Committees, and the Senate Temporary Select Committee to Study the Senate Committee System. He has written and published a number of articles, papers, book reviews, monographs, and books, including *The Role of the Congressman* and *The Politics of Comprehensive Manpower Legislation.* In addition, he is a coauthor of *Congress in Crisis: Politics and Congressional Reform, On Capitol Hill: Studies in Legislative Politics, Congress Against Itself,* and *A More Perfect Union.*

Mr. Davidson is a member of the American Political Science Association and was a member of its Congressional Fellowship Program's Regional Screening Panels and National Selection Panel. He was on the Board of Editors of the *Western Political Quarterly,* and he is currently on the Board of Editors of the *Legislative Studies Quarterly.* He cofounded and cochaired the Southern California Seminars on National Policy Issues.

In addition to holding a bachelor's degree *magna cum laude* in political science and speech from the University of Colorado, Mr. Davison was awarded a doctorate in political science from Columbia University. He was the recipient of a Regents' Scholarship, a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, a Columbia University Fellowship, a Gilder Fellowship, a John W. Burgess Honorary Fellowship, and a Dartmouth College Faculty Fellowship. He was also a scholar in residence for the National Manpower Policy Task Force.

Johnny H. Killian moved in May to the Office of Senior Specialists from the American Law Division, where he was first employed by the Library as a legal analyst and digester in 1963. Since that time he has been promoted to more responsible positions, including legal analyst in 1965 and specialist in American public law and assistant chief in 1969. He was assigned to the position of specialist in American public law in 1979.

Among his many achievements as an expert in American constitutional law, Mr. Killian has served as editor of the 1972 edition of *The Constitution of the United States of America—Analysis and Interpretation.* In recognition of his accomplishment in producing the 1972 edition, Mr. Killian was awarded the Library of Congress Superior Service and Special Achievement Awards. In addition, he was nominated by CRS for the Arthur S. Flemming Award, which honors outstanding Federal employees.

Mr. Killian earned a bachelor's degree with honors in political science from the University of North Carolina in 1960, and the University of North Carolina Law School awarded him the L.L.B. degree in 1963. Mr. Killian is a member of the Federal, American, and North Carolina State Bar Associations. He chairs the Federal Bar Association's Constitutional Law Committee and is a member of the American Bar Association's Select Committee on Coordination of Improvements in Federal Judicial Machinery.

Susan C. Finsen has been promoted to executive officer in the Office of Management and Administrative Services. She was selected for the Library's Special Recruit Program in 1971, and, upon completion of the program, joined the staff of the Library Services Division as a bibliographer. From April through August 1972, she was detailed to the Office of the Director of CRS to serve as a special assistant to the deputy director. In March 1974, she was promoted to senior bibliographer, receiving a Meritorious Service Award in 1975 and an outstanding performance rating in 1976. She was promoted to assistant executive officer of CRS in October 1976 and to chief administrative officer in November 1978. She received a second Outstanding Performance Rating in 1979.

Susan Finsen holds a bachelor's degree in government from Wheaton College, a master's degree plus coursework toward a doctorate in government and foreign affairs from the University of Virginia, and a master's degree in library science from Simmons College. Her promotion to executive officer was effective June 16.

Library of Congress Publications

Ongoing Publications

Catalog of Copyright Entries. Fourth Series. Vol. 1, Part 4, No. 2: **Motion Pictures & Filmstrips.** July-December 1978. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at $6.50, domestic, and $8.15, foreign, for Part 4, Number 2 (LC 3.6/6:1/4/No. 2). Part 4 (consisting of Numbers 1 and 2) is priced at $9, domestic, and $11.25, foreign.

The complete *Catalog of Copyright Entries* (all parts) for the year 1978 sells for $215, domestic, and $268.75, foreign.

Monthly Checklist of State Publications. ISSN 0027-0288. Vol. 71, No. 6. June 1980. (pp. 385-514). For sale by the Superintendent of Documents for $1.50 for single monthly issues, except June and December for $2.45, or $21.90 a year, domestic, and $27.40, foreign (LC 30.9:71/6).

APPENDIX

Continuing Reports on the 99th Annual Conference Of the American Library Association

New York City, June 28-July 4, 1980

Association of College And Research Libraries

Rare Books and Manuscripts Section Preconference

This section of ACRL held its 21st annual preconference in Boston, Mass., on June 24-28. The four-day conference focused on the theme "Books and Society in History" and was attended by 275 librarians, bibliographers, booksellers, book collectors, archivists, and historians.

The preconference opened with welcoming remarks by the section's chair, Peter E. Hanff, coordinator of technical services, Bancroft Library, University of California at Berkeley. Special acknowledgment was given to the Local Arrangements Committee headed by Mary B. Keeler, special collections assistant, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University. The program chair, Kenneth E. Carpenter, curator, Kress Library of Business and Economics, Harvard University, made a few preliminary remarks about the theme and organization of the preconference. Mr. Carpenter served as moderator throughout the conference and introduced each of the speakers.

The ambitious program was organized chronologically. The first speaker, Elizabeth Eisenstein, professor of history, University of Michigan, spoke on the topic "From Scriptoria to Printshops: Evolution and Revolution in the Fifteenth Century Book Trade." She explained that the printing revolution of the 15th century changed the methods of book production in a very short time. This revolution spread with phenomenal speed and is inextricably linked with the rise of capitalism, the influence of Italian humanism, and the zeal of Christian evangelism. The evolutionary process of printing begun in the 15th century continues today. This evolution is a cumulative process and is much in evidence currently in preservation problems and information retrieval concerns.

The second speaker was Henri-Jean Martin, École pratique des hautes études, IVe section, Science historiques et philologiques, Paris, who spoke on "Les méthodes d'édition dans la France d'Ancien Régime," and whose paper dealt with early publishing conditions and strategies in France. By tracing the various roles played by official and administrative printing operations, booksellers, religious orders, popular presses, and others, he constantly held out to the audience the major questions for the study of book history: what instigated the publication of a book and how was it realized?

Following a free afternoon, the program continued in the evening with a lecture and reception at the Boston Public Library. Philip J. McNiff, director of the Boston Public Library, welcomed the conference participants and introduced the speaker, Paul Raabe, director of the Herzog August Bibliothek, Wolfenbüttel. Mr. Raabe's lecture, entitled "The History of Books and Libraries as Tasks for Librarians," was a call to all librarians to work not only within national boundaries but also on an international scale to develop and pass on the history of book production. He encouraged librarians to see their libraries not only as information and communication centers but also as preservers of books and tradition.

The second morning of the preconference concentrated on English books. Katherine F. Pantzer, editor of the *Short Title Catalogue* (STC) revision, Houghton Library, Harvard University, spoke on "Printing the English Statutes 1584-1640: Some Historical Implications." She used this one relatively narrow, though extensive, body of English printing to demonstrate, first, how printing came to be used as an administrative tool, and second, how printing relates to the "overall historical rhythms of the times." Her detailed accounts of the variety of printings of public and private acts, pardons, royal proclamations, and abridgments not only demonstrated the complexity of her task with the STC, but also provided ample examples of the effects of outside influences on the printing trade.

The second speaker of the morning, Bernhard Fabian, professor, Englisches Seminar, Westfälisches Wilhelms-Universität, Münster, presented a paper on "The Beginnings of English-Language Publishing in Germany in the Eighteenth Century." Mr. Fabian traced the development of English reading by German audiences by following their reading patterns. These trends gradually moved from grammars to miscellanies and finally to full reprints of English texts. The reprints, especially during the last three decades of the 18th century, were well printed, well edited, and cheap and came out quickly. As these reprints began moving into France and the rest of Europe, they became a major factor in international book trade relations.

The conference continued over lunch. Oscar Handlin, director, Harvard University Library, acted

as moderator for a panel on "Grants and Grantsmanship." The three panelists were Margaret S. Child, assistant director, Research Resources Program, National Endowment for the Humanities; John B. Hench, research and publication officer, American Antiquarian Society; and James Morris, program director, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Margaret Child outlined the requirements of granting institutions: a well-organized work plan, cost-effectiveness, maximum usefulness, clarity and conciseness, and definition of how the new program will fit into the institution's existing programs. James Morris described the kinds of projects that the Mellon Foundation is funding. He emphasized that funding is much easier to receive for projects which are compatible with the general programs and missions of the requesting institution. John Hench represented the point of view of an institution which has been particularly successful at receiving grants. He discussed the importance of good proposal writing but added that one of the most crucial elements in grantsmanship is the establishment of a good record for handling grant money.

The conference participants had a few free hours in the afternoon and then met again for an early evening reception at the Houghton Library, Harvard University. A special exhibit on "Materials for the Study of Publishing History" has been mounted for the preconference. In addition, each guest was presented with a facsimile of a pocket edition of the *Index librorum prohibitorum* (1559). This full conference day ended with an informal conversation among speakers and participants on the topic, "The History of the Book as a Field for Research," moderated by Kenneth E. Carpenter. The discussion ranged from problems of education for rare book librarians to the different schools of thought on bibliography and how these must be reconciled before an international view of the history of the book can be achieved.

The sessions on Friday morning, June 27, dealt with censorship in France and England. The first speaker was Raymond Birn, professor of history, University of Oregon, who presented a paper on "Book Censorship in France 1700-1715." He set the scene of the early 18th-century book trade in France by describing the many locales where the book trade was flourishing in defiance of all censorship laws. He then passed on to a consideration of the types and levels of censorship and ended with the conclusion (self-described as reactionary) that, since nine of ten books passed the censors, censorship during this period was hardly oppressive and may even have done some good. In the second paper of the morning, "From Censorship to Copyright: Aspects of the Government's Role in the English Book Trade, 1695-1775," John Feather, lecturer in library studies, Loughborough University, presented a view of the tensions that existed in the English book trade between the time when prepublication censorship ended (1695) and the period when a point of equilibrium was found for copyright and freedom of the press (1775).

On Friday afternoon, the program format changed from formal papers to informal workshops on practical rare book and manuscripts concerns. During the two workshop sessions the following topics were presented: "Computers and Rare Books: Introductory Session"; "Creation and Maintenance of Special Files"; "ESTC/NAIP Progress Report"; "Reading Room Services: Manuscripts"; "Computers and Rare Books: Advanced Session"; and "Reading Room Services: Rare Book."

The preconference continued in the early evening with a splendid reception at the Boston Athenaeum. The conferees then returned to the Copley Plaza Hotel for a banquet. This 12-hour conference day ended with a talk by Robert Darnton, professor of history, Princeton University, on the "Great Cat Massacre of the rue Saint Jacques" in which the conferees were given, in graphic detail, glimpses of labor relations between printers and apprentices in the *Ancien Régime*.

The last day of the preconference began with Frédéric Barbier, director, Bibliothèque municipale, Valenciennes, speaking on the topic "L'évolution de la production imprimée française au XIXe siècle, 1814-1914." Mr. Barbier presented a view of French society and the book in the 19th century by describing population changes, urbanization, mass consumption of books and the resulting economic changes, and the social unrest resulting from the clash between a mass reading public and the traditional structure of society. Mr. Barbier then in greater detail described how the publisher and various marketing techniques fit into the 19th-century French book trade. A view of the relationship of economic history and the book trade continued with a paper on "The Impact of Trade Fluctuations on Publishing in Britain and America, ca. 1815 to present" by James J. Barnes, professor of history, Wabash College, who traced the many depressions that have affected both the U.S. and the British economies during the past 165 years and developed the conclusion that although depressions create havoc in a society, they act as sources for inspiration and innovation in the book trade. Circulating libraries, inexpensive series, paperbacks, and book clubs were only four of many examples which he used to illustrate his thesis.

The conference ended with a luncheon and sum-

mation by G. Thomas Tanselle, vice president, John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. Mr. Tanselle pointed out that this was indeed the right time for such a conference since there is currently a strong undercurrent of international cooperation for the study of the book. He warned, however, that the book must constantly be kept central to these studies. Analytic bibliography—the study of physical aspects of the book—must be our primary evidence for the history of the book. He concluded by saying that the study of books, using both internal and external evidence, is a major step towards understanding the course of human history.

The papers of the 21st ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Preconference will be published by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. The 22nd preconference will be held in the San Francisco Bay area on June 23-26, 1981. The theme of the program will be "The Collection Builders: Librarians, Booksellers, and Book Collectors."

[Peter VanWingen]

RBMS Continuing Education Committee

The main task of this committee of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section for the past two years has been the planning of workshops for the section's annual preconferences. Lynda Claassen, chair, reported that the workshops which had been planned by the committee for the 1980 preconference had been well attended and were viewed by conferees as an important and extremely successful part of the preconference program. Since these workshops or seminars have a practical educational value which both draws participants to the preconferences and helps many members of the section get involved with preconference proceedings, the committee unanimously agreed that it should continue to take on this responsibility for future preconferences.

The Continuing Education Committee has also taken on the task of planning an RBMS program at the ACRL conference in Minneapolis, Minn. There will be an effort made to find a speaker who will be able sympathetically and authoritatively to address some aspect of the role of special collections within college and research libraries. *[Peter VanWingen]*

RBMS Ad Hoc Committee on Security

This committee held its second meeting on June 30. The chair, Professor Terry Belanger, Columbia University, distributed copies of a press release in which the creation of the committee and the nature of its mission were announced. The committee reviewed a number of examples of recent thefts as part of its charge to compile current information on the subject (a call or invitation to submit instances confidentially was incorporated into the press release). The need to identify and center security responsibilities in an institution emerged as one of the primary steps to be taken—as well as creating a more responsive awareness on the part of legal and law enforcement authorities. The need for aids, in the form of manuals, sets of guidelines, standards, bibliographies, and cooperative theft announcement and recovery mechanisms, was discussed and tasks assigned to committee members. As an additional part of its preparation for its next meeting—at the 1981 ALA Midwinter Meeting—the committee intends to strengthen its ties with the antiquarian book trade and the Society of American Archivists.

[Thomas D. Burney]

Western European Specialists Section

On Sunday morning, June 29, approximately 160 persons gathered for the first program meeting of this newly established section of ACRL. Martin Faigel, chair of WESS, and Robert Schaaf, coordinator of the GODORT International Documents Task Force, welcomed the audience to a cosponsored exploration of issues pertaining to government publications of Western Europe. Speakers and panelists were Eve Johannson, British Library; Gloria Westfall, Indiana University; David Rozkuszka, Stanford University; Anthony Angiletta, Yale University; James Campbell, University of Virginia; and Joan F. Higbee, Library of Congress. The program, moderated by Mr. Faigel, focused on government patterns of publication, bibliographical control of documents, acquisition practices of specific institutions, and collection content and goals of the research libraries represented.

Eve Johannson began her presentation—titled, "The Organization of Government Publishing in Western Europe"—with an overview of subjects covered by official documents, including those on technical research, the arts, and industrial design. She cited the United States as probably the most highly organized country in the production of government documents; Spain and Luxembourg are examples of countries without official printers. The middle ground was explored in terms of problems caused by separation of government documents from the regular book trade, principal publications, and national patterns of production.

Gloria Westfall followed with a detailed examination of issues germane to one country. In discussing "Access to French Official Publications," she emphasized progress made since 1950 when *Supplément II: Publications officielles* was added to the *Bibliographie de la France*. She also described bibliographies and catalogs of the Commission de coordination de la docu-

mentation administrative (CCDA), Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS), Centre national de documentation pédagogique (CNDP), Documentation française (DF), the Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEE), and the Office de recherche scientifique et technique d'outre mer (ORSTOM). Her examination of the *Journal officiel de la République française*, published since 1869, included consideration of its four separate components: *Débats parlementaires, Lois et décrets, Documents administratifs,* and *Avis et rapports du Conseil économique et social.*

In his paper titled "Foreign Official Publications: Domesticating the Unknown," David Rozkuszka discussed methods for acquiring government documents at the lowest possible price. He recommended obtaining government organization charts of the country distributing items sought. Should difficulties be encountered, he suggested that the nation's embassy in Washington, D.C., be consulted. Members of the audience were advised to write to government printers, publishers, and central statistical offices when requesting lists of publications. It was suggested that they request ongoing receipt of publications lists as they are issued from agencies whose materials would be pertinent to the information needs of their library users.

Governments, Mr. Rozkuszka observed, are the largest publishers in the world and are responsible for the most substantial number of titles issued. Within collections, documents are indispensible indicators of government research and opinion. They are sources of information usually available at prices below those of trade publications, and often the government publications are subsidized or sold for the cost of printing. An inexpensive domestic source of acquisition is the U.S. Book Exchange which periodically issues a foreign list useful in building retrospective collections.

Observing that librarians with recommending responsibilities will increasingly work with on-line systems, Mr. Rozkuszka described his uses of MARC records to overcome language limitations encountered when one person is responsible for ordering from a wide variety of governments. Going to the MARC tapes, Mr. Rozkuszka calls for a full screen display and then proceeds to examine the subject headings in English. Titles that appear to be important for his collection are then identified and ordered by their ISBN or LC card number. An advantage of this process to his library is that no original cataloging will be necessary for documents so ordered.

Anthony Angiletta described Yale's attempts to build comprehensive government documents collections of national level publications issued by Western European countries. The university, he observed, seeks to acquire the bulk of items emanating from the three large functional divisions of government documents: legislative, executive, and central statistical bureaus. Judicial documents are collected fairly extensively by the Yale Law Library. Mr. Angiletta observed that through acquisition of government documents beginning in the 19th century, Yale has developed a collection of value to historians and social scientists who wish to examine the ideological limits of a particular government, its ideological character, or the data themselves.

In his presentation, James Campbell focused upon the University of Virginia's holdings of German government documents. Since most of the university's older collection had been destroyed by fire in the 1890s, Mr. Campbell discussed a relatively young library in an older institution. Concerned with retrospective acquisition, he emphasized the value of microfilm reproductions and reprints found through dealers, exchange agreements, and the German regional book trade. Mr. Campbell observed that German government documents published before 1870 are those of sovereign states. The German Reich from 1870 to 1918 was a federation of separate governments that provided a rich source of important state publications. In developing its German government document collection, the University of Virginia has concentrated upon the 19th and early 20th century.

Joan F. Higbee discussed acquisition guidelines used by the Library of Congress in the procurement of government documents. She explained the procedures employed in obtaining the contemporary French ministerial publications through the Bibliothèque nationale. Emphasis was placed upon the development of French government document collections in the European Law Division and the Manuscript Division. In discussing European legal holdings, she focused on the historical span of the collection which encompasses both the 15th-century *Coutume de Normandie* and the contemporary legal codes continuously updated by the *Journal officiel.* Holdings of the Manuscript Division number approximately 437,000 items pertaining to the period of the American and French revolutions and reproduced primarily from government archives of France. *[Joan F. Higbee]*

WESS Ad Hoc Committee on Publications

This committee of the Western European Specialists Section met on Sunday, June 29. The group, which has subsequently become the WESS Research and Publications Committee, was chaired by James Campbell, University of Virginia. Martin Faigel, University of Alabama, chair of WESS, joined in this

STAFF NEWS

Anna Stump Dies

Anna S. Stump, head, Preliminary Cataloging Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, died on Sunday, July 20, at Washington Adventist Hospital, after a prolonged illness. Funeral services were held at the Robert E. Wilhelm Funeral Home in Suitland, Md., on Wednesday, July 23.

Born in Warsaw, Poland, Mrs. Stump came to the United States in 1947 and became a naturalized citizen in 1951. She obtained a degree in education from the University of Warsaw, earned a bachelor's degree from the Washington Bible College, and studied library science at Catholic University.

In June 1952, after a brief tour of duty with the U.S. Office of Education, Mrs. Stump joined the staff of the Library of Congress as a preliminary cataloger and, with her knowledge of seven languages, held increasingly responsible positions in the Descriptive Cataloging, Shared Cataloging, and Aerospace Technology Divisions. As head of the Preliminary Cataloging Section since 1973, she demonstrated strong interest in the development of procedures and skills required for the application of automation to the section's operations.

In 1975, the Library's Federal Women's Program Committee selected Anna Stump to be the August recipient of the International Women's Year Calendar, an award which recognizes distinguished women in different fields. She was a past president of the Welfare and Recreation Association, and held memberships in the Cooking Club, American Library Association, Order of the Eastern Star, and Polish-American Society. She also traveled extensively in the United States and abroad.

Anna Stump is survived by her husband, William, an electronics engineer; two daughters, Jeanette Bland and Judith Lawrence; and four grandchildren.

LCPA's Annual Book Sale Is a Great Success!

Did you walk away with a *New York Times* bestseller of last year for $1; get that Barbara Cartland novel you were missing for 35 cents; or replace the library science text you loaned out in graduate school for only 75 cents? If you did, you were obviously one of the hundreds of people who attended this year's highly successful Library of Congress Professional Association Book Sale on July 23.

Under the coordination of Kris Vajs of the Library Services Division, the sale surpassed last year's book sale, totaling over $1,200. The success of this year's sale was due in large part to the cooperation and hard work of the following individuals: Julianne Beall, Decimal Classification Division; Tamara Belden, Office of Management and Administrative Services; Everett Johnson, Loan Division; Jane Marton, Subject Cataloging Division; Josephus Nelson, General Reading Rooms Division; Tony Nicastro, Catalog Publication Division; Barbara Phillips, Automated Systems Office; Bruce Swain, General Reading Rooms Division; Jack Womeldorf, Descriptive Cataloging Division; and Bill Younger, Photoduplication Service.

Those individual staff members who contributed books, records, and magazines to the sale can also share a sense of pride in the tremendous financial success of the sale. Plans are already underway for next year's sale.

Women's Program Advisory Committee Seeks New Members

Staff members who are interested in serving on the Library of Congress Women's Program Advisory Committee should submit a written memorandum of interest to their department head by Friday, September 12. One new member will be selected in October from each of the Library's eight departments to serve a term of two years.

Interviews will be conducted at the department level, after which the department heads will submit a list of three persons for each vacancy, in order of preference, to The Deputy Librarian by Monday, September 29. Selections will be made by October 13.

The Women's Program Advisory Committee was established by The Librarian in May 1974 to assist and advise the women's program officer in an effort to implement the Federal Women's Program at the Library. The committee consists of two members from each department and one representative each from AFSCME Locals 2477 and 2910. The membership of the committee should reflect a cross-section of staff members by sex, race, age, handicap status, and grade level.

Questions about the committee or the selection procedure should be directed to any of the following committee members: Marie-Louise Bernal of the European Law Division; Linda Bonds, AFSCME

2477 representative; Jane Bortnick of the Science Policy Research Division; Deborah Brown, Photoduplication Service; Edward D'Alessandro. Research Services; Melissa Dadant, AFSCME 2910 representative; L Charles FitzGerald, Buildings Management Division; Helen Fisher, Office of the General Counsel; Joyce Garber, Publishing Office; Kathryn Haun, Far Eastern Law Division; Josephine Hawkins, Information and Reference Division; Judy Krone, Shared Cataloging Division; Richard Neldon, Catalog Publication Division; Sarah Pritchard, General Reading Rooms Division; Sarah Proctor, Records Management Division; Linda Redmond, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped; or Laura Robinson, Office of Management and Administrative Services.

Ten Most Wanted List

"Sherlock Searcher" has returned to the scene of the crime attempting to locate more books which are not on the shelf, but not charged out. These books have each been requested at least five times by staff and readers alike. Staff members are asked please to check their desks and book shelves to see if the case of the missing books can be solved. When located, material should be forwarded to the Special Search Section, Collections Management Division, Room LJ G104F. Staff members are likewise reminded of the obligation to charge all materials which will be in use outside the general collections for more than 24 hours.

Chesneux, Jean
The Vietnamese Nation: Contribution to a History
DS557.A5C523

Ellis, Albert
Overcoming Procrastination BF575.P95E4

Fanon, Frantz
The Wretched of the Earth DT33.F313 1965

Gabriel, H. W.
How to Write for Money PN147.G24

Goldstein, Joseph
Beyond the Best Interests of the Child HV713.G54

Havelock, Ronald
Training for Change Agents HM101.H385

Hooker, James R.
Black Revolutionary CT3150.P3H6 1967b

Lewis, Bernard
The Middle East and the West DS62.8.L48 1968

Van Wagenen, Richard
The Iranian Case DS274.2.R8V3

Wilder, J. Welles
New Concepts in Technical Trading Systems
HG6046.W53

On-line User Group to Meet

The LC On-line User Group will sponsor its next program on Tuesday, September 9, at 12:30 p.m. in the Whittall Pavilion. Jim Godwin, assistant chief of the Technical Systems Office in the Automated Systems Office, will speak on ASO's role and procedures in the indexing of Library files. Staff members whose attendance at this program may require time beyond the normal lunch period should consult with their supervisors.

Users may also wish to consult NEWS 600 on any SCORPIO file to see summaries of the previous two programs.

Staff Activities

Dana J. Pratt, director of the Publishing Office, gave a talk on "Publishing and Libraries" at the Book Publishing Institute at New York University on July 25.

Judith P. Reid, reference librarian in the Local History and Genealogy Room, General Reading Rooms Division, recently participated in a panel presentation on Perspectives in Genealogy at the

National Archives National Institute on Genealogical Research. Mrs. Reid spoke on the relationship of librarians to genealogists at the Library of Congress and about the American Library Association Genealogy and Local History Committees. Other panel members were James L. Hansen, State Historical Society of Wisconsin; Alan Kraut, American University; Bill Linder, National Archives and Records Service; and Kip Sperry, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. The moderator of the panel was Winston Deville, genealogical publisher. This year is the 30th anniversary for the institute, which conducts an intensive annual two-week professional program for genealogists, librarians, archivists, and historians.

E. Gene Smith, deputy field director of the Library of Congress Office in New Delhi, visited the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia on July 18. He discussed the impact of the end of the availability of special foreign currency Indian rupees on the South Asian programs with interested faculty at a luncheon meeting. Kanta Bhatia, South Asian bibliographer, briefed him on the processing of South Asian materials at Pennsylvania.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Debra Ellis, section clerk, GS-3, Cop Inf & Ref, 00306; Harry Farmer, electronic engineer, GS-12, Bldgs, 00131; Corinne Jones, voucher examiner, GS-6, P&S, 00410.

Temporary Appointments: Terri Acker, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop Cat, NP; Vivian Brandon, library aid, GS-1, ELO, NP; Monica Curtis, worker-trainee, GS-1, Cop Rec Mgmt, NP; LaTaunya Hamer, library aid, GS-1, Cat Mgmt, NP; Shelton Harrington, worker-trainee, GS-1, GRR, NP; Denise Hendley, library aid, GS-1, FRD, NP; Leslie Russ, library aid, GS-1, CRS L, NP; Marguerite Steed, reference assistant, GS-4, CRS MCR, NP; Raymond White, library technician, GS-4, Mus, NP; Barbara Whiteleather, staff assistant, GS-11, FLC, NP; Melissa Zidek, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop Exam, NP.

Reappointments: Thomas Kearns, computer equipment systems analyst, GS-13, ASO, 00320; Alice Maroni, analyst in national defense, GS-9, CRS F, 00144.

Transfers: Mary Anderson, CRS MAS, to research assistant, GS-5, FRD, 00397; Eva Shade, Col Mgmt, to assistant laboratory technician, GT-3, Photodup, 00354.

Resignations: Ella Arterberry, GRR; Kenneth Brooks, Photodup; Andrea Buczek, FMO; Julia Carlson, CRS L; James Finch, Col Mgmt; Timothy Hargrove, Col Mgmt; Alan Hecht, Eur; Mary Jackson, Col Mgmt; Jennifer Little, CRS F; Robin McCall, CRS E; Thorton McGlamery, G&M; Robert Nay, LL AB; Peggy Rogers, Desc Cat; Kathleen Selvaggio, CRS MCR; Robert Sirken, Col Mgmt; Sophia Wang, ASO.

Upcoming Events

Thursday, August 21

The Library of Congress Women's Program Advisory Committee will sponsor a film on Advertising's Image of Women. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 11:45 a.m. and again at 12:45 p.m.

Thursday, September 11

The American Folklife Center will present a free outdoor concert of Carribean music performed by Las Estrellas del Son. On Neptune Plaza from noon to 1:30 p.m.

Lead singer Camboy Estévez of Las Estrellas del Son

Friday, September 26

The New York Pro Arte Chamber Orchestra under the direction of Raffael Adler will perform works by Bach, Bloch, Mendelssohn, and Persichetti. In the Coolidge Audirotium at 8 p.m. For ticket information call the Music Division on ext. 75502.

Monday, September 29

A symposium on "Buenos Aires: 400 Years" will be sponsored by the Hispanic Division in cooperation with the Embassy of Argentina. In the Whittall Pavilion from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. No tickets are required.

Staff members who wish to attend programs or other events taking place during their normal working hours should consult their supervisors.

preliminary identification of the section's publication goals. Committee members present were Charles Fineman, University of California, Santa Cruz; Barbara Halporn, Indiana University; Joan F. Higbee, Library of Congress; and John Ryland, Hampden Sydney College.

Contemplated publishing projects discussed reflected the group's intention to respond to a range of informational needs at the university, community, and junior college level. The committee discussed the desirability of launching a highly selective quarterly reviewing tool for recommendation of significant European titles for college libraries.

A researcher's guide to European resources in the United States, consisting of interlocking collection surveys, was considered an especially promising undertaking because it would encourage resource sharing and provide information about the current state of national holdings. Also under consideration were a list of published and unpublished collection surveys, a directory of filmed archival holdings in the United States, core lists of foreign language belles lettres titles, and core lists of social science periodicals.

To encourage the exchange of ideas and information among Western European specialists, the committee is considering publication of a directory of members that would include both an individual's job area of responsibility and personal professional interests. In addition to facilitating communication between librarians on matters of mutual concern, it was suggested that the directory would be of value to publishers and dealers in preparing their mailing lists.

Sharing of information about European bibliographic tools and collections in North America is currently being accomplished through the *Western European Specialists Section Newsletter*, edited by Charles S. Fineman at the University of California, Santa Cruz. *[Joan F. Higbee]*

Education and Behavioral Sciences Section
Psychology/Psychiatry Committee

On Sunday, June 29, this committee presented a program entitled "Psych Abstracts: Inside and Out," and afterwards held a small business meeting. The program was introduced by committee chair Virginia Parr of the University of Oregon Library and editor of the *Behavioral and Social Sciences Librarian*, and moderated by Dave Legel, reference librarian at Rhees Library, University of Rochester.

As a basis for evaluating the success of the American Psychological Association's *Psychological Abstracts* in serving the needs of its users, Greg Payne of the publisher's User Services Department spoke first and showed a slide tape production describing the purposes and structure of "PsychInfo," the family of services consisting of *Psychological Abstracts*, its on-line data base, and supporting indexes, manual, and thesaurus. Then a panel commented on their individual experiences in using these services.

Thelma Freides, head of reader services of SUNY College Library at Purchase and author of *Literature and Bibliography of the Social Sciences*, represented the position of a librarian and library scientist. She mentioned some difficulties in her use of *Psychological Abstracts* with undergraduates. Often in searching a specific topic, students would inadvertently select references to dissertations which are not generally available at her library. Mrs. Freides suggested that students could be alerted to the problem if the abstract reference numbers in the indexes were tagged to indicate dissertations. She also felt that it would help to tag other types of references as well. Another weakness she noted was coverage of books. As a librarian responsible for identifying and acquiring new works in the field, she would find it helpful to have more books indexed or at least listings of book reviews.

The second person evaluating her use of *Psychological Abstracts*, Charlotte Doyle, presented the viewpoint of a psychologist, professor, and author of textbooks. As head of the Psychology Department at Sarah Lawarence, an undergraduate college, she admitted to not using the tool a great deal because it did not always suit her specific needs. In writing introductory texts, she felt that issues of *Psychological Abstracts* were not current enough to help with her research. To guide her students' research, she has had more success by starting them with secondary sources familiar to her or encyclopedia articles, then sending them to *Social Sciences Index*, and perhaps later to *Psychological Abstracts*. One reason for this approach is that her library subscribes to only about one-tenth of the journals indexed by the abstracts. She also remarked on her gratitude to librarians who often help her to track down vaguely remembered citations through successful use of *Psychological Abstracts*.

Another point of view was presented by panelist Terence Hines, postdoctoral fellow in the Department of Neurology at Cornell University Medical College. He explained that he tended not to use *Psychological Abstracts* because of his need for very current materials and because of past difficulties with indexing terms. He often found that terms were not specific enough and references were too numerous to merit checking abstracts for each one.

After these three panelists spoke, Greg Payne of the American Psychological Association (APA),

along with his coworkers, librarian Zing Jung and indexer Margaret Kugan, had an opportunity to respond to criticisms and highlight some coming changes. They emphasized that use of the thesaurus (now in the second edition) helped to compensate for problems with indexing terminology. They also noted that there should be improvements in currency of the abstracts. Because of a cooperative venture with Germany, the time lag for listings of German-language materials will be reduced, and with overall increased efficiency, the organization is aiming for an average lag of six months for all journals. They mentioned that dissertations will no longer be included in the print product, but will continue to be found in the on-line data base. They regretted that indexing of books may have to be eliminated altogether; but book reviews will be added, though not completely until 1984. At that time, they hope to include references to reviews in all issues of the *Journal of Contemporary Psychology*.

To conclude the program, the team from APA entertained additional comments and suggestions from the audience and encouraged the group to continue to keep the publisher informed of their needs.

At the business meeting following the program, the committee decided to send a prioritized listing of suggestions for changes to *Psychological Abstracts*. Other business included an announcement that the committee would be changing its status from ad hoc to permanent and a discussion of the "working session" on test collections to be held the following day.

On Monday afternoon, June 30, Kay Womack of the University of Nebraska moderated a meeting entitled "Academic Psychology/Education Test Collections: A Working Session." She first presented Liz Ireland who described the archival test collection at the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, N.J. Then Barbara Wildemuth from the ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurement, and Evaluation discussed how to use the ERIC data base to find unpublished test instruments, information on specific tests, and information on tests in general. She highlighted changes to come in August when terms from ERIC's new thesaurus will begin appearing in the print indexes and in the current year and back files of the on-line data base.

The second half of the session was spent in small discussion groups which explored some of the issues involved in establishing and maintaining test collections. The topics discussed included bibliographic control and access, organization and arrangement, acquisition and budgeting, circulation policies and problems, and copyright and publishers' restrictions. The groups quickly found both common problems and varying practices. They encouraged the committee to explore avenues for establishing guidelines for test collections. [*Judith Furash*]

College Libraries and Audiovisual Sections

Now that nonprint materials have become firmly established in the academic environment, the question of their disposition becomes even more crucial. What will be the librarian's role in combining print/nonprint usage? This query was raised by Dwight Burlingame, Bowling Green University Libraries, Ohio. Speaking at this July 1 ACRL forum, "The Marriage/Divorce of Print/Nonprint: Some Thoughts on Merging Library and Media Services," he spoke of the need for librarians to increase their technological expertise.

Familiarity with both hardware and software will be required. The latter will influence the choice of media materials in which the demands of format, selection, evaluation, checking in, cataloging, processing, housing, circulation, maintenance, and security must be considered. Hardware will be determined by the type of material chosen. For example, projectors will be purchased with particular film types in mind. Maintenance and security are of particular concern as the location of media services (be it in the library or housed separately) will require thorough planning, flexibility, and patience.

Jay Poole of *Choice* announced plans for increased viewing of nonprint materials in that journal. As he pointed out, far too many librarians continue to become informed about nonprint materials in a haphazard manner.

For many, the crux of the meeting evolved around the production and storage of nonprint materials. Mel Smegerinski, director, Educational Communications Center, State University College, Rockport, offered suggestions based on experience. Separation from print sources, at least in part, is advisable in his view. The media services center is equipped to handle either simple or complex production, equipment operation, and other technological problems. The center ought to be apart from the library, with its own identity and leadership, and with equal access to the head administrator.

Integration of media/library services could be favorably achieved in Mr. Smegerinski's viewpoint via the acquisition, selection, and cataloging of materials and the housing of most simple equipment in the library. More complex devices might be stored in the media services center. This should always be thought of as an instructional development component.

Among the questions posed by the floor were shelving (apart or united with print materials) and circulation, including interlibrary loan. Some viewed completed nonprint material as belonging in the li-

brary with its preparation best served by the media services specialist. Concerns also arose over nonprint materials not captured by bibliographies. A union catalog was deemed advantageous by many. Finally, financial considerations were of particular interest to small colleges not able to afford all the technical expertise suggested by panel members.

[*Basil Malish*]

Academic Status Committee

The role of the academic librarian was approached from three vantage points during the session on this topic given on Tuesday morning, July 1. Norman Mintz of Columbia University discussed the role of the academic librarian from an administrative viewpoint. He was followed by Donald McNemar of Dartmouth College, who discussed the relationship between the scholar and the librarian, and Mario DiCesare, the State University of New York at Binghamton, who noted the similarities between the role of teacher and librarian.

Norman Mintz began his portion of the meeting by noting that library service is basically a form of communication, and that, for an administrator, the purposes of a budget may be viewed as consisting of three categories: investments in asset stock, maintenance of asset stock, and user services. In connection with budgetary considerations, he mentioned that many librarians today may be "book-bound" when making decisions regarding building collections. He emphasized the fact that microforms, reprint editions, and so on, are usually just as good as more expensive versions of the same material and added that there may be times when selling a valuable item from the collection may be justifiable if other more needed items can be procured with funds made available by its sale. It was added later in the meeting that selling a rare or valuable item also provides wider public exposure for that item. Mr. Mintz continued by commenting on the growth of automated systems in libraries and universities, and concluded by urging university librarians (as administrators) to have a clear goal for the library in relation to the university's goals and to allocate the library's resources with these goals in mind. He used a description of the functions of the various administrative levels at the Columbia University libraries to illustrate portions of his talk.

After humorously relating some of the surreptitious techniques which he has used to get books purchased, Donald McNemar presented his view of the relationship between scholars and librarians—that they are bound in an alliance to pursue truth, analyze the past, and enlighten the future. The librarian is a guardian of knowledge and a facilitator for the researcher who is the analyzer and presenter of conclusions. The cooperation of both the librarian and the scholar is required to achieve the goals of research scholarship. Mr. McNemar noted that with the current information explosion, rapid technological development, and budget cuts, it is not possible to have complete collections as it was in the past. In the future, scholars will have to rely heavily on on-line data bases and computerized catalogs representing the collections of vast networks of information sources. The librarian will have to educate scholars to use these systems to their greatest advantage. It is in this coming interaction that a stronger alliance between faculty researchers and librarians can become a reality. This alliance can provide unity in budget battles with administration, in obtaining grants, and finding other sources of outside money. It can help to establish joint library-faculty policy decisions on topics such as specialization in the collection or collection elimination. It will also help in reeducating the scholar in new ways of conducting research.

The final speaker of this session was Mario DiCesare, who emphasized that teachers and librarians serve students as guides. He then discussed three levels of teaching and the qualities of each: introductory level education—surveying wide areas in general fields; major level teaching—in which students have chosen specific areas in which to specialize; and advanced level teaching—even more specific than the previous level. The more general teaching level is greater in difficulty than more job and skill oriented types of teaching. Mr. DiCesare also identified three kinds of needs of students. Default needs, or the need to remedy a mistake, are often served by "how to" books. The professional level need, expressed by students in particular major areas, graduate students, and patrons with needs created by cultural reasons, represent a still rather orderly (although more generalized) need. The third kind of need is represented by the student who simply needs to learn, who has questions often of a very broad nature. This third type of need is perhaps the most difficult to satisfy and yet is also the most satisfying for the teacher and librarian. Mr. DiCesare emphasized that the greatest quality of the library is its potential for discovery.

The comments of the respondents were begun by Beverly Lynch of the University of Illinois, who noted that the speakers had used two different ways of looking at libraries, as an aggregate or administrative unit and as people on a one-to-one basis. She also noted that a major requirement of libraries to fulfill the needs of teachers and scholars is a superb staff. Irma Johnson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology raised the question of what the proper ratio of library staff to users might be. She commented that

she had found that the ratio of users to staff was 153 to 1 while the ratio of faculty to students was five to one in a study which she had done of one institution. Margaret Groesbeck of Amherst College echoed the need for a strong alliance between librarians and faculty.

During the question-and-answer period which followed, the question of faculty status for librarians was raised. The discussion by the speakers and respondents included the comment that librarians have a unique role in education and that this role deserved a professional status. It was not agreed that faculty status was always proper except in cases where the librarian was also a teacher. It was generally agreed, however, that this issue was best resolved by each particular institution. [*Phillip De Sellem*]

Library Services to Children

Association for Library Service to Children

Directed by Martha A. Barnes of the Westchester Library System, Hartsdale, N.Y., the ALSC program meeting on "Access to Information for Children through Technology" took place on Monday, June 30. Marilyn Miller, professor, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, as president of the association, introduced Carl Berger, School of Education, University of Michigan, keynote speaker for the morning session, "Multimage." Showing slides, he discussed seven myths of technology, and then dealt with the effective use of video for learning and social and emotional growth, microcomputers, research accountability, and the availability of programs. He urged the audience "to make technology human."

After the lecture, Marilyn Miller suggested the audience attend two out of five workshops: "Creative Video with Children," led by Pam Berger, Video Rainbow; "International Uses of Video with Children in Public Libraries," led by Geneviève Cachaux, Bibliothèque Municipale de Caen, France; "The Impact of Television on Children," by Elizabeth Huntoon, Chicago (Ill.) Public Library; "Producing Television with Children in a School Situation," by Janet Bibus, Washington Park Elementary School, Cincinnati, Ohio; and "Library Produced Cable Television," by Ann Russell, Tri-County Regional Library, Rome, Ga. [*Margaret N. Coughlan*]

Children's Book Council/ALA Joint Committee

"Future Festival, Part 1," sponsored by this joint committee, took place on Sunday afternoon, June 29, in the Sutton Ballroom of the New York Hilton Hotel. The cochairs—Geraldine Clark of the School Library Services, Board of Education, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Ann Durell of the E. P. Dutton Co.—introduced the speakers. All showed slides as they commented on works in progress. Kay Chorao discussed her illustrations for Robert Crowe's *Tyler Toad and the Thunder* (Dutton); Tomie de Paola, his art for *The Friar Who Flew* (Putnam), and Patricia Lee Gauch, her text for this; M. B. Goffstein, text and pictures for *Laughing Latkes* (Farrar); Anita Lobel, illustrator, and Arnold Lobel, author, of *The Market Place* (Greenwillow); and Brian Wildsmith, *Hunter and His Dog* and *Professor Noah and His Space Ship* (both Oxford).

The second panel of authors and illustrators sponsored by the Children's Book Council presented themselves to a large audience again of children's librarians and teachers of children's literature, on Wednesday morning, July 2, at the New York Hilton Hotel. In a session presided over by Geraldine Clark, five creators of a wide range of books for children and young people read from work in process, told a story, or showed slides: Ashley Bryan narrated African lore from his forthcoming *More Tales of the Ox of the Wonderful Horns and Other African Folktales* (Atheneum); Jamake Highwater, native American author of *Anpao* (Lippincott), contributed a tale from his new fall book; Robert Lipsyte read entertainingly from *Summer Rules*, his humorous sequel to *One Fat Summer* (Harper); Robert Maiorano showed slides related to his Brooklyn growing up in ballet, reading a chapter from *Worlds Apart; the Autobiography of a Dancer from Brooklyn;* and Rosemary Wells, both a writer and illustrator, completed this richly rewarding recalling of creative impulses by noting, after enumerating disasters wrought, from General Custer to Three Mile Island, that "our people's single great gift for good is the English language."

[*Margaret N. Couglan* and *Virginia Haviland*]

Newberry-Caldecott-Wilder Awards Banquet

The annual awards banquet to celebrate the winners of three medals administered by the Association for Library Service to Children (ALSC) was held on Tuesday evening, July 1, at the Sheraton Centre.

The festivities were presided over by the president of ALSC, Marilyn L. Miller, who introduced the special guests sitting at tables on two tiers raised above the ballroom floor. These members included Barbara Moody, chair of the Newberry-Caldecott Awards Committee, who presented the medals.

This year's Caldecott Medal, given to "the artist of the most distinguished picture book for children," has three honor winners: Uri Shulevitz for his illustration of *The Treasure* (Farrar), Rachel Isadora for *Ben's Trumpet* (Greenwillow), and Chris Van Allsburg

for *The Garden of Abdul Gasazi* (Houghton).

Medal-winner Barbara Cooney, of Pepperell, Mass., is the artist for Donald Hall's *The Ox Cart Man* (Viking), a long, descriptive narrative poem. Her full-color work in the style of an American primitive painting depicts the business of a farmer who takes his homemade and home-grown products to market and returns later with money and such purchased items as a big knife and a black iron kettle. This art won for Barbara Cooney her second medal, the first being the award in 1959 for her interpretation of Chaucer's *Chanticleer and the Fox* (Crowell). Her remarks of appreciation revealed the great delight she has found in doing her work. She stated with modesty that "in the beginning was the word—and don't let any illustrator forget that."

Joan W. Blos, a teacher of children's literature at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor and editor of the professional journal, *Children's Literature,* won the John Newbery Medal—given each year for "the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children." Her book, *A Gathering of Days* (Scribner's) is a fictional journal setting forth the recorded words purported to come from a 13-year-old girl living in Meredeth, N.H., in 1830. It captures the changing tones of entries and often stilted statements of a young person of that time—one who became involved in the escape to freedom of a runaway slave.

The Laura Ingalls Wilder Medal, awarded every three years for a body of work which makes a substantial and lasting contribution to American literature, went to Theodor Geisel—Dr. Seuss, *pseud.*—whose acceptance remarks were delightfully apropos of his humorous inventions in his *The Cat in the Hat* and earlier picture books. He commented that when he has a moral to convey he "tries to tell it sideways." He finished by referring his listeners to the concluding words of *The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins:* "It just happened to happen and was not very likely to happen again." [*Virginia Haviland*]

Library and Information Technology Association

ISAS Program

The Information Science and Automation Section June 29 program on "Planning for Library Automation: An Overview of the Planning Process from the Initial Planning Phase, the Decision Process, Implementation and Integration, to the Evaluation Process" was moderated by Susan B. Epstein, Los Angeles Public Library.

The keynote address, "Planning for Change," was presented by Hugh Atkinson, University of Illinois. He began by stating that much of the literature on the planning process seems to describe processes which are unusually complex, ritualistic, or formal. The overly formal approach, he warned, may not apply to an activity that is known relatively well.

He emphasized that the goal of the planning process is to set down accurately and explicitly, objectives, goals, and activities that one wishes to see in the process so that the final result will have logical consistency and be appropriate to the end sought.

Clarity and detail of vision will to a large degree determine success or failure of the ultimate project. Since no system is likely to match requirements exactly, differentiating true requirements and options will make it possible to obtain a better match.

Mr. Atkinson concluded that the purpose of planning is to minimize future failures and increase future successes by meeting patron needs rather than the needs of computation devices.

Mary Ghikas, Chicago Public Library, spoke on "The Decision Process." She stated that the decision process involves the explicit identification and, to the extent possible, quantification of the objectives, alternative approaches, and costs of alternatives.

The decision process begins with determining what need is to be satisfied and what is to be done about the need. The process involves a clear definition of the problem, a definition of the objective, a definition of the criteria used to evaluate alternatives, identification of alternatives, analysis of full costs of alternatives, analysis of the effects of alternatives, and analysis of trade-offs between costs and effectiveness.

She pointed out that it is tempting to think that the analytical process makes the decision automatic. The analytical process, however, is limited to minimizing risks. The decision maker strives for rationality in a constantly changing and not always very rational environment.

Kenneth Bierman, Tucson Public Library, spoke on "Implementation and Integration of Automated Systems in Libraries." He began by stating that once a decision has been made to automate a particular application by a particular approach, planning for implementation and integration begins.

In pointing out potential problem areas, he emphasized that time estimates must be realistic and every effort must be made to keep all staff informed and involved. Planning for implementation starts with learning as much about the new system as possible. This activity is followed by preparing the physical environment, preparing the staff, providing adequate resources for training, and allocating adequate time for staff adjustments before the implementation

of the full system.

According to Mr. Bierman, implementing a new system should be used as an opportunity for reviewing overall goals and priorities as well as detailed procedures. The integration of the new system must be made to happen. He concluded that by being realistically conservative in setting time frames and by expecting the worst to happen it may be possible to be smugly pleased when the worst does not happen.

The last speaker, Eleanor Montague, University of California at Riverside, spoke on the impact of automation on the library. She emphasized that automation does not of itself deliver staff savings, greater staff or user satisfication, nor reduction in problems. Automation offers an opportunity but not a guarantee. Positive effects from automation come from intelligent, sound, informed, rational, and iterative management processes and decisions. She ended her presentation by stating that the future of library automation is exciting, if the planning process is used effectively.

Questions followed the presentation.

[*Barbara J. Roland*]

Library Research Round Table

Catalog Files for the 1980s

On June 29, the Library Research Round Table, with Michael Malinconico presiding, held the first of three program meetings. Mr. Malinconico, in his introductory remarks to the program on "Catalog Files for the 1980s," reminded the audience that research can only "reduce the uncertainty of the future" since one is unable to predict it accurately.

The first speaker on the program was Arlene Taylor Dowell, a doctoral candidate in the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Her paper, "A Five-year Projection of the Rules for Form of Heading in AACR 2," was based upon research done for her doctoral dissertation. She began by stating the conclusions she had reached concerning implementation of AACR 2.

First, in the small, medium, and large academic libraries that she studied, she found that it will be manageable to integrate AACR 2 headings into existing catalogs. The cost of integration will not be exorbitant (she did not include a cost analysis in her study, but concluded that existing staff, in most cases, could handle the integration); The percentages of headings that will conflict with existing headings will be quite low—7.3 percent for the small library, 8.6 percent for the medium library, and 12.7 percent for the large library. When copy is accepted as it comes **without** changing headings on pre-AACR 2 copy to AACR 2 form, the percentages will be even lower—.5 percent in 1981 for the small library, peaking at 1.9 percent in 1983; 2.8 percent in 1981 for the medium library with a steady decline thereafter; and 3.4 percent for the large library in 1981, also with a steady decline thereafter. If **all** headings are constructed in AACR 2 form, conflict will drop dramatically after 1981 (small library: 1981 conflict rate of 7.3 percent and 1982 conflict rate of 5.5 percent declining steadily thereafter; medium library: 1981 conflict rate of 8.6 percent and 1982 conflict rate of 4 percent declining steadily thereafter; large library: 1981 conflict rate of 5.9 percent, declining steadily thereafter).

Second, the integration of files will mean that five years after implementation of AACR 2, the user will have to look in two places for less than six-tenths of one percent of the unique headings existing in the catalog, as opposed to the user's having to look in two places for almost all headings if the catalog is closed.

The statistical analyses were based on a systematic sample from one year's cataloging in each of the three libraries. Workslips were used to pull a unit record from the shelflist for each record in the sample. The sizes of the samples were, for small libraries, 590 records (library adds 1,700 titles/year); for medium, 900 records (library adds 21,000 titles/year); and for large, 926 records (library adds 46,000 titles/year).

In addition to the conclusions given above, the speaker provided a handout with clearly labeled statistics for these percentages plus other kinds of conflicts that could be interfield easily in the manual catalog, and kinds that would create filing problems. In support of her theory that an integrated file for the types of libraries that she studied is preferable to closing the catalog, the speaker presented statistics proving that if a split-file is created because the number of entries for a conflict is over five at the end of five years, the large library will have a total of 891,972 unique headings and 4,952 split-files will have to be created. Although this figure may seem large, this approach would result in the user's having to search only .56 percent of the headings in two places.

The second paper presented to the capacity audience as entitled "An Assessment of the Quality of a Bibliographic Data Base." Thomas B. Hickey and Neal K. Kaske, both from the Research Department of OCLC, Inc., told of their efforts to undertake a macroevaluation of the OCLC data base that treats the system as a whole. "Errors internal to records, such as machine formatting, intellectual, and missing information are measured, as are errors occurring between records and incorrect linkages." The basic premise in computing an error's seriousness is the

amount of library staff time involved in correcting it. Mr. Kaske canvassed the audience to determine some dollar amounts for cataloging each title. Some figures fell between $4 and $5 and one claimed close to $18, which the speaker said is a more realistic figure when such factors as labor, maintenance of equipment, supplies, overhead, and depreciation are considered. In addition to determining cost of cataloging, OCLC has undertaken some studies to determine how many units per hour are cataloged in a university, a special library, and a public library using original cataloging and/or copy; the hit rate on OCLC; and the cataloging philosophy used (the philosophies were not defined—they were just noted as different). Mr Kaske indicated that they plan to collect more of this type of information from other libraries in order to evaluate the data base.

The final paper of the session was presented by Dennis Reynolds and JoAnn S. Segal of the Bibliographic Center for Research, Rocky Mountain Region, Inc., Denver. Their paper, "The Nature, Viability, and Disposition of a Large Regional Union Catalog," began with some background information on the Regional Union Catalog (RUC).

Before the growth of the multi-purpose machine-readable data base during the 1970s, union catalogs in card format aided libraries in cataloging, enabled resource sharing, and provided locational information. RUC, begun in 1935, was one of the catalogs developed. By the early 1970s, filing into the card catalog of 2.4 million records, accounting for holdings of 6.9 million items, had fallen so far behind that it was proposed that the more than 100 participating libraries join OCLC.

Research was designed and carried out to answer several questions. How unique are the titles and locations in the RUC as compared with OCLC and the NUC? How valid are the locations? Reynolds and Segal summarized their findings. "The study indicate[s] that some 90 percent of the titles in the RUC can be found either in the OCLC or in the NUC. While the RUC may not be extremely valuable for its bibliographic information, it does provide a high percentage [80 percent] of unique locations not found elsewhere. The importance of the RUC as a locational tool will diminish as more libraries convert their holdings to machine-readable form, but it is likely to remain an important locational tool for some time. Of the 2,700 titles sent out to libraries for validation, about 80 percent were still in the libraries." The disposition of the RUC is not yet known, but the results of this research will be used in making that decision.

The program ended with a question-and-answer period. [*Laura Brank*]

Who Uses Libraries—and How?

A program presented by the Library Research Round Table on Monday, June 30, was entitled "Who Uses Libraries—and How?" Four papers were presented.

The first was a user study of the Iowa State University Library's public catalogs, done by Charles Sage and Janet Klaas of Iowa State, Helen Spalding of the University of Missouri, and Tracey Robinson of Harvard University. In the survey, 2,327 ten-minute random samples of the numbers and types of public catalog users were made during 39 peak hours at 29 catalog sites. Among the conclusions drawn from the study, which lasted six weeks, were that the peak use of the catalog occurs between 2 and 2:30 p.m., Monday through Thursday, with from one to three people arriving at the catalog each minute; that 60 percent of those using the catalog used the books catalog, while 40 percent consulted the serials catalog; that staff use was heaviest from 10 a.m. to noon and amounted to 27 percent of the total use at this time; that the average number of users of the catalog was 9.4 people per hour; and that the branch libraries showed no heavy use of their catalogs.

The second paper, entitled "A Descriptive Market Segmentation Model of the Adult Members of the Public Library's Community," was presented by George D'Elia of the University of Minnesota Library School. The results of three studies conducted by the author at the Syracuse, N.Y., and St. Paul, Minn., public libraries were reported. These studies identify the adult members of the public library's community as hard-core non-users, people who are non-readers and who lead inactive lifestyles, for whom the library may simply be irrelevant; non-users who are potential users, people who feel that the library is inaccessible to them but whose active life-styles seem not to bear out this feeling; book borrowers, principally females, who tend to make frequent brief trips to the library to borrow fiction and who describe their library use as important; and other, "Type 2" users, whose less frequent trips to the library, while lasting longer and including use of various library services, are not seen as being very important.

A third paper, entitled "A Current Awareness Study: A Comparison between Computerized Literature Updates and Distribution of Selected Tables of Contents" by Kathryn Chaloner and Ann de Klerk of Carnegie Mellon University, presented the authors' findings from a study undertaken to compare the utility of two types of current awareness services using 48 junior and senior faculty members from two groups—one (the Chemistry and Chemical Engineering Departments) in which the bibliographic bases and search terms are well defined and estab-

lished, and the other (the School of Urban and Public Affairs and the Graduate School of Industrial Administration) in which terms and areas of research are diverse and citations widespread. All participants initially received a retrospective computer search on the topic of their choice. They were divided into three groups for the duration of the study; one group received only computer updates, one group received only photocopies of title pages, and the third group received both. At the end of the six-month study, the participants were interviewed for their evaluation of the current awareness methods. There was a difference of opinion between the groups on the value and optional frequency of computer updates; however, distribution of contents pages was universally popular, and many participants wanted to continue the service.

The final paper was "An Analysis of LIBGIS 1977 Data on Reference," given by Neal Kaske, OCLC, Inc., and Rao Aluri, School of Library and Information Studies, State University of New York at Buffalo. This paper analyzed the Library General Information Survey data in an effort to arrive at average levels of reference and directional transactions at different types of academic libraries. The authors found that there was a lack of correlation in the results of their analyses which may be attributable to the way in which the LIBGIS data were collected.

[*Catherine Garland*]

Research and the Catalog

Six speakers made presentations to the LRRT program on July 1. Martha W. West, Information Access Corp., Los Altos, Calif., presided.

The framework for the program was provided by Ben-Ami Lipetz, School of Library and Information Science, State University of New York, Albany. He described the nature and function of the catalog and the central position it occupies in library service. Mr. Lipetz then presented a brief history of research on the catalog, pointing up how meager this research has been in the past, considering the importance of the catalog. He emphasized that the need for good catalog research is more important than ever with the advent of new technologies.

William Gray Potter, assistant to the library director, University of Illinois, Urbana, gave an "Analysis of AACR 2 Impact Studies." He described his examination of AACR 2 impact studies done since August 1978. He discovered five main concepts within the studies, focusing on different aspects of the problem from the rate of conflict, to the occurrence of types of headings, to the number of entries per heading. He found that each study was valuable and offered insights, but that only Arlene Taylor Dowell's study was comprehensive in nature. An interesting discovery turned out to be that, taken in the aggregate, the results of all the other studies supported the Dowell findings. Mr. Potter felt that these studies are valuable for what they tell about the nature and structure of the catalog, and will provide a rational approach to the adoption of AACR 2.

Arlene Taylor Dowell described her study of the impact of LC's implementation of AACR 2 on small, medium, and large academic libraries (see the preceding report on the first LRRT program).

Mary Fischer Ghikas, Chicago Public Library, spoke on "Empirical Data for Management Decisions," in which she addressed the optimal combination of theoretical research data and situation-specific data to be used by managers when faced with a specific decision. She advised asking what kind of information is really needed to resolve the problem at hand and confining studies for decision-making purposes to those that are absolutely necessary. Theoretical research and literature surveys will be used as a background for decision-making, but not in a specific fashion.

"Research vs. Radical Change" was the topic of Ralph Shoffner from Beaverton, Oreg. He defined radical change as change in which the consequences are unanticipated. Research is the vehicle for rational change. The decision to adopt AACR 2 was originally a radical decision since the consequences were not adequately documented. Now, as a result of the research that has been done, the changes that will occur under AACR 2 can be predicted, and the change will be rational. Mr. Shoffner also suggested that the focus on the catalog should be shifted to a focus on national bibliography.

Susan K. Martin, director of the Milton S. Eisenhower Library at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md., summed up the program by asking, "What does the administrator do with the information?" On a daily basis, administrators do not become involved with research, but in some cases there is a need or desire for rationalization that can be satisfied by research. She emphasized that there should be better communication between librarians and researchers so that what research is done is useful. She also explored the economics of research, cooperative research, and research by consultants. Her advice to administrators was to use research with care and not let it replace common sense. [*Suzanne L. Liggett*]

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